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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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Comments:

1. Ref. page 2, paragraph 4, according to available information, the mailing address of the Azerbaijan Order of Labor Red Banner Industrial Institute i/n M. Azizbekov is 22 Lenin Prospekt, Baku.
2. Ref. page 11, paragraph 26, for Artem Ostrov, read Ostrov Artema.
3. Ref. page 13, paragraph 30, for Pokrorskiy, [] probably means Pokrovskiy.
4. Ref. page 18, paragraph 42, section d, Karasev is Karasev, Aleksandr Petrovich; section e, Alikhanov is Alikhanov; Enver Nazarovich; section i, Ragimov is Ragimov, Sadykh Gadzhi Yaralevich.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR (Azerbaydzhan SSR)

DATE DISTR. 28 Oct 1955

SUBJECT Azerbaydzhan Order of Labor Red Banner Industrial
Institute i/n M. Azizbekov in Baku

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REFERENCES:

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

Introduction

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1. In the late spring or early summer of 1945, almost all Iranian newspapers published an announcement made by the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (Vsesoyuznoye Obshchestvo Kulturnoy Svyazi s Zagranitsey - VOKS) which stated that Iranian students would be accepted to study under full scholarships in Soviet institutions of higher learning. Upon reading this announcement, [] accepted candidates would receive free room and board in addition to a stipend while studying in the USSR and that students who made sufficient progress in their studies would be permitted to spend their summer vacation in Iran with travel expenses to be covered by VOKS. However, upon graduation, students would be obliged to work for a few years in the USSR in return for receiving a free education. Candidates were interviewed by VOKS representatives, had to submit proof of having completed 12 years of school, and were asked to fill out lengthy biographic questionnaires. [] the candidates were not asked any questions concerning their political affiliations or inclinations. They also did not have to take entrance examinations at this time.
2. At first, many more than the allotted quota of candidates applied. However, the majority of these finally decided not to go, principally because of the unusually long period of time taken by VOKS in acknowledging

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their acceptance or rejection, and because of several delays in scheduled departure dates after the applicants had received notification of acceptance. VOKS was finally forced to accept students who had completed only 10 or 11 years of school in order to fulfill the set quota. Altogether, about 75 students from various Iranian cities were accepted. Included in the group were 18 students from Tabriz; two of whom were girls. In October 1945, the Iranian group of students arrived in Baku and submitted applications to various institutes of higher learning.

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These examinations were in Azerbaydzhan and were very easy to pass for anyone with 10 years of education. None of the Iranian students failed.

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Petroleum Industry Faculty of the Azerbaydzhan Industrial Institute (Azerbaydzhanskiy Industrialnyy Institut-AzII), Order of the Laborer of the Red Banner (Ordina Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni) imeni Mashedi Azizbekova.

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General Description

3. AzII was considered to be one of the foremost engineering institutes in the Azerbaydzhan SSR. Included in the teaching staff were some 60 professors and 200 assistant professors and instructors. There were also 200 to 300 other employees and workers, including administrative personnel, work shop, cafeteria, and garage employees, and the guards and char force. Since 1952, the total probable enrollment at AzII has been about 5,000 regular students, of whom 60 to 65% were males and 35 to 40% were females. Each year 1,000 new students were accepted and since 1952 there have been about 800 graduates each year. The term of study, depending upon the faculty (fakultet), lasted 5½ to 6 years with the last six months being spent on the preparation of theses.
4. The Institute was located in a single, large, U-shaped, stone building on Prospekt Lenina No. 10 in Baku. It was opened in 1921 when construction on the central part of the building, a three-story rectangular structure, about 100 m x 25 m, was completed. The two wings which were four stories high and also about 100 m x 25 m were constructed in the late twenties or early thirties.
5. In addition to various offices for the teaching staff and administrative employees, laboratories, several small museums, two libraries, two well-equipped gymnasiums with lockers and shower rooms, and from 10 to 15 classrooms on each floor, the building housed a cafeteria for students, faculty, and staff employees; a nursery for children of the faculty and other AzII employees; a barber shop; a small grocery store which sold mostly canned goods at regular prices; a small store where students could purchase school supplies; a garage which contained three or four passenger cars, several trucks, and two buses belonging to the Institute; and mechanized workshops. These work shops were equipped with welding equipment, ordinary hand tools, and various machine tools.

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equipment in these workshops. The shops employed about 40 workers, most of whom were technical school (tekhnikum) graduates. All work relating to the repair of motor vehicles, laboratory equipment, and machinery belonging to the AzII was carried out in these workshops. These shops also manufactured some special articles needed for experimental work and constructed working models of approved new inventions or innovations developed at the Institute by members of the faculty. Two such inventions,

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working models of which were constructed in the workshops, were a high-speed lathe (vysoko skorostnyy tokarnyy stanok), and an eight-speed winch (vosmi skorostnaya lebedka). The latter, invented by the Director of AzII, was adopted by industry and was used widely in conjunction with oil well drilling in the Baku area.

Directors and Staff

The Director of AzII, Salekh Balayevich Godzhayev, and two of his three deputies were Azerbaydzhani.

- a. The First Deputy, Khalilov (fnu) shared the over-all responsibility of running the Institute with the Director and, in the latter's absence, acted for the Director on all matters.
- b. Mamed Pasha Kulizade, the 2nd Deputy, was in charge of educational and scientific matters. All faculties (fakultety), subordinate chairs (kafedra), and theses and research work at the Institute were under his supervision. One of the 2nd Deputy's chief assistants, the Director of Studies (zaveduyushchiy uchebnoy chastytl), was a woman by the name of Papova (fnu). She was, in effect, the registrar of the Institute. Her office arranged class schedules, made up diplomas, maintained a record of student grades, and wrote references (spravki) for students when needed.
- c. The 3rd Deputy, Yevseyev (fnu), was the only deputy director who was Russian and the only one with no higher education. Yevseyev was in charge of administrative matters, which included the payment of wages and salaries to all AzII employees and the purchase of all supplies needed by the Institute. Student dormitories, the Institute workshop, garage, barber shop, cafeteria, and stores were also under the supervision of the 3rd Deputy Director.

The Azerbaydzhan Industrial Institute had a Scientific Council (Uchenyy Sovet) which was made up of 10 or 12 of the leading professors at AzII. It was administratively subordinate to the 2nd Deputy Director and was chaired by a professor. This council decided all major questions of a scientific or literary nature which concerned the Institute. For example, all innovations or inventions developed for industry at AzII first had to be presented to this council for approval. Theses for doctor's degrees were presented before this body. The Scientific Council also received and passed judgment on all books written by AzII professors prior to their publication. Attached to the council was the Scientific Secretary, Zaki Kazimzade, a doctor of technical science (doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk) whose responsibility it was to put the decisions of the council into effect. One of his chief functions was to supervise all work in AzII workshops which was connected with the construction and testing of models of new inventions approved by the Scientific Council. Each Faculty in the Institute also had its own Scientific Council (Uchenyy Sovet Fakulteta) which was composed of 10 to 15 members and included professors, assistant professors, and some of the instructors in the faculty, as well as one or two representatives from industry who were experienced engineers in a given field. Prior to graduation from AzII, students presented their theses for engineering degrees before these Faculty Scientific Councils. In general, these Scientific Councils decided basic questions concerned with all undergraduate student research work and education on a faculty level.

Organization and Curriculum

AzII was equally divided into two sectors called the National Sector and the International Sector and had nine faculties, each of which was similarly divided. Except for six students from Iran who

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attended the Institute, all students in the National Sector were Azerbaydzhani. The teachers in this Sector were also Azerbaydzhani; however, some of the lectures were given in the Russian language since only a relatively small number of texts were available in the Azerbaydzhani language.

[] this did not prove to be too much of a handicap since all students in the National Sector had to study Russian for the first two years at the Institute and were fairly fluent in this language by their third year when Russian texts for the most part were used. Furthermore, professors in this Sector made a special effort to talk slowly and distinctly when lecturing in Russian. The International Sector of the Institute was composed of students from the RSFSR and other Soviet Republics, including students from the Azerbaydzhani SSR who spoke Russian fluently and wished to be enrolled in this Sector. Only students from the USSR were enrolled in this Sector. Most of the teachers were Russian and the texts and lectures were exclusively in the Russian language. Excluding the six students from Iran, []

[] 60% of the students in the Institute were of Azerbaydzhani nationality, perhaps 20% were Armenian, 10% were Russian, and 10% were from other Soviet Republics.

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9. A typical faculty in AzII was headed by a dean (dekan) and an assistant dean (zamekan) and had a number of subordinate departments or chairs (kafedry), each headed by a professor. There were usually four or five assistant professors and instructors in each department as well as one or two graduate students (aspiranty) who worked as instructors or lab assistants while studying for further degrees. The faculties varied considerably in size. The Petroleum Industry Faculty, which could be considered typical with respect to size, accepted 70 new students each year, 35 of whom were enrolled in the National Sector and 35 in the International Sector of the Faculty. As of 1952, AzII contained the following faculties and main subordinate departments []

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- a. Petroleum Industry Faculty (Neftepromislovyy Fakultet). The Dean of this Faculty was Professor Bagdasarov. The Deputy Dean was Teymur Aliyev. Students graduated from this Faculty as mining engineers in the petroleum field. The principal subordinate departments of this Faculty were:

- (1) The Department of Drilling under Professor Saftar Mekhdiyevich Kuliyeu.
- (2) The Department of Exploitation under the Dean of the Faculty, Professor Bagdasarov (fnu).
- (3) The Department of Natural Gas under Professor Khosrov Mikhaylovich Shakhnasarov.
- (4) The Department of Petroleum Industry Mechanics under Professor Roman Ivanovich Shishchenko.

- b. The Geological Survey Faculty (Geologorazvedichnyy Fakultet). The Dean of the Faculty was Professor Zabayev (fnu). Students graduated from the Faculty as geological or geophysical engineers. In 1949 or 1950 this Faculty was divided into two sections with subordinate departments under each section.

- (1) The Geophysical Section--There were three or four departments subordinate to this section []

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- (2) The Geological Section had the following subordinate departments:

- (a) The Department of General Geology under Lecturer (Dotsent) Sulemanov (fnu).

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- (b) The Department of Crystallography and Minerology under Professor Vezirzade (fnu).
- (c) The Department of Minerology under Professor Shamil Azbekov.
- (d) The Department of Petrography also under Professor Shamil Azbekov.
- (e) The Department of Historical Geology under Professor Azkerov (fnu).
- (f) The Department of Petroleum Industry Geology under Professor Yakupov (fnu).
- (g) The Department of Paleontology. The department head's name was unknown [redacted] 25X1
- (h) The Department of Geodesy. The department head's name was unknown [redacted] 25X1

c. The Mechanical Faculty (Mekhanicheskii Fakultet). This Faculty was divided into two sections, the Industrial Section and the Automotive Section, and students graduated as mechanical engineers. It had the following departments:

- (1) The Department of General Mechanics
- (2) The Department of Machine Mechanics
- (3) The Department of Machine Parts
- (4) The Department of Freight Lifting Machinery
- (5) The Department of Automotive Machinery
- (6) The Department of Metallography
- (7) The Department of Metal Cutting
- (8) The Department of Material Resistance

d. The Energetics Faculty (Energeticheskii Fakultet). Students graduated from this faculty with the title of Electrical Engineer. The following departments were subordinate to this Faculty:

- (1) The Department of General Electrical Technology
- (2) The Department of Thermodynamics
- (3) The Department of Petroleum Industry Electromechanics
- (4) The Department of Hydraulics under Professor Esman 25X1
- (5) Several other departments in the electrical field [redacted] 25X1

e. The Technological Faculty (Tekhnologicheskii Fakultet). The Dean of the Faculty was Professor Mamedzade. Students graduated from

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this Faculty as engineer technologists (inzhener tekhnolog) in the petroleum field. It had the following subordinate departments:

- (1) The Department of Chemistry (with emphasis on petroleum chemistry)
- (2) The Department of Petroleum Refining
- (3) A number of other departments [redacted] 25X1
- f. The Construction Faculty (Stroitelnyy Fakultet). This Faculty prepared students to become construction engineers [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
- g. The Architectural Faculty. (Arkhitekturnyy Fakultet). Students graduated from this Faculty as architectural engineers. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
[redacted] in 1952 some of the professors and instructors from the Architectural and Construction Faculties were transferred to a new Polytechnical Institute in Baku, but these two Faculties continued to function at AzII as well. 25X1
- h. The Economics Faculty (Ekonomicheskii Fakultet). [redacted] Students enrolled in this Faculty graduated as engineer economists (inzhener ekonomist). [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
- i. The Railroad Faculty (Zheleznodorozhnyy Fakultet). This Faculty was affiliated with a railroad institute in Tbilisi and students who attended this faculty undertook practical training during the summer months in that city. Upon graduation they became railroad engineers, locomotive engineers, or locomotive construction engineers with the rank of lieutenant. 25X1
10. AzII also had the following separate departments which were not subordinate to any of the faculties:
 - a. The Military Department
 - b. The Department of Mathematics under Lecturer (Dotsent) Sheydayev (fnu)
 - c. The Department of Physics under Lecturer Ramazanzade (fnu)
 - d. The Department of Chemistry
 - e. The Drafting Department under Lecturer Bagirzade (fnu)
 - f. The Department of Descriptive Geometry under Lecturer Puzirovskiy (fnu)
 - g. The Department of Physical Culture
 - h. The Department of General Studies under Lecturer Aliyev (fnu) (Russian History, History of the Party, Political Economy)
 - i. The Department of Foreign Languages
 - j. The Russian Language Department
 - k. The Azerbaydzhan Language Department
11. These separate departments offered general courses which students of all Faculties took during their first two years at the Institute. The exceptions to this were:

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- a. Military training, from which the non-USSR (in this case only the Iranians) and women students were excluded and which lasted for the entire time that the non-foreign male student spent at the school.
 - b. Russian language, which was taught only to students in the National Sector of AzII.
 - c. Azerbaydzhan language, which was taught only to Russian students in the International Sector of AzII.
12. In addition to the regular students, there was a relatively small number of part-time students who held industrial jobs and attended night classes at the Institute five evenings a week. 25X1
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13. The entire school curriculum was mapped out for all students. There were no selective subjects. Regular students at AzII attended classes in two shifts six days a week. All first and second-year students attended classes from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. and took the following general subjects:
- a. Mathematics (trigonometry, descriptive geometry, analytical geometry, differential calculus)
 - b. Various drafting courses
 - c. Chemistry (general chemistry, qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis, organic chemistry)
 - d. General physics
 - e. Mechanics (statics, kinematics, dynamics)
 - f. Geology (general geology, historical geology, minerology, crystallography)
 - g. Azerbaydzhan or Russian language
 - h. Foreign language (either English or German)
 - i. History of the Party and Russian History
 - j. General Economics
 - k. Physical culture
 - l. Military training
14. During these first two years, students for the most part attended lectures in large groups. For instance, lectures in general economics or history were read to groups of 150 to 200 students in a large amphitheater, while classes in such subjects as mathematics and physics had 60 to 80 students. Most of these general subjects were taught for either one or two years and students attended one two-hour class per week in addition to a two-hour weekly laboratory period in most subjects.
15. Students took military training two hours weekly. During the first two years of this training, students attended lectures on general military subjects, had close-order drill, practice in the assembling and disassembling of weapons, etc. During the last three years of the military training, the students concentrated more on special

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military technical training in their chosen field which depended on the faculty in which they were enrolled. For instance, students in the Petroleum Industry Faculty studied various military uses of fuels; students in the Construction and Architectural Faculties studied the construction of military bridges and other military structures; students in the Mechanical Faculty studied various engines, including aircraft and tank engines. During the summer of their last year, students were sent to a military camp for two or three months. Upon completion of training, they took a state examination before a military commission composed of officers from the Ministry of Defense. If they passed this successfully, they received reserve commissions as engineer lieutenants in the technical service. ¹

16. In addition to the general basic courses taken by all students during their first two years, there were some additional subjects which were determined by the faculty in which the student was enrolled. For instance, students in the Petroleum Industry and Geological Faculties studied more geological courses, while students in the Mechanical Faculty took extra courses in machinery and metallography. 25X1
additional subjects which Petroleum Industry Faculty students studied during their first two years:
 - a. Resistance of materials
 - b. Machine parts
 - c. Hydraulics
 - d. Geodesy
 - e. Geophysical geology
 - f. Paleontology
 - g. Construction business
 - h. Physical chemistry
17. During the third, fourth and fifth years, students attended the Institute from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. They took fewer subjects but concentrated on specialized courses in their respective fields. Classes in these courses were usually composed of between 20 and 25 students. As a rule, students attended two two-hour lectures and one three or four-hour lab period a week in each course. These courses were either two or three years in duration and more time was spent on practical work in both the laboratories and the field.
18. The following principal special subjects were studied by Petroleum Industry Faculty students:
 - a. Petroleum and gas well drilling (3rd, 4th and 5th year courses). Texts used included those by Protasov, Ionesyan, Shatsov and Kulihev.
 - b. Exploitation of petroleum deposits (3rd, 4th and 5th year courses). Texts by Gazihev, Bagdasarov, Muravev, and Krilov were used.
 - c. Natural gas exploitation (4th and 5th year courses). Texts used included those by Smirnov and Shakhnazarov as well as others.

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- a. First year--[] a large group of first-year students enrolled in the Petroleum Industry Faculty of AzII [] made a two-week guided tour of oil fields subordinate to the Stalin Oil Trust. The tour was especially designed to acquaint new students with machinery, equipment, and processes used in actual practice in petroleum extraction. The Stalin, Kirov, and Ordzhonikidze Oil Trusts [] were all located on the Apsheronskiy Poluoostrov, Azerbaydzhan SSR. ² 25X1
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- b. Second year--[] a class of 24 students [] worked on a geodetical project for three to four weeks. Students were taken to a large field near the Institute reserved for such work, were given theodolites and leveling instruments and divided into groups of four. Each group was assigned a prescribed area for which it had to produce detailed survey charts indicating elevations and depressions. 25X1
- c. Third year--[] a 10-day tour of the Red Hammer (Krasnyy Molot) Plant in the Stalinskiy Rayon of Baku. This was a small plant which manufactured drilling equipment. [] 25X1
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- d. Fourth year--[] two months at Oil Fields No. 5 (na pyatom promisle) of the Kirov Oil Trust. [] 25X1
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- e. Fifth year--[] about two months at the Ordzhonikidze Oil Trust [] oil well drilling and gathered data on extra deep well drilling (over 4,000 m in depth) [] 25X1
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23. Upon completing all their courses and passing final examinations, students were permitted to start work on their theses. Thesis work was done under the general supervision of the Dean of the Faculty and the professor whose field was related to the subject of the thesis. An assistant professor or instructor of the diploma candidate's choice was assigned as the student's advisor. The selection and assignment of the subject of the thesis was done by the Faculty Scientific Council after obtaining clearance through the Special Section (Spets Otdel) of the Institute and was usually in accordance with the student's own desires.

24. [] the Special Section of AzII was a small unit made up of three or four employees. One of the chief functions of this unit was to check all information pertaining to a student's character, his personal history, as well as the subject of his proposed thesis. The Special Section then submitted a report on the student to the MVD. If no objectionable information was uncovered, students received authorization to visit plants or other enterprises and collect the necessary data for their diploma work. However, if some derogatory information was uncovered, they were granted only limited clearance to visit certain installations. For example, Soviet students who had lived in territory overrun by the Germans during World War II, or whose parents had been in prison, were excluded from visiting petroleum refineries and other installations which were considered to be important or sensitive. In addition to this, while such students were permitted to visit some plants and oil fields, 25X1

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they were not allowed to obtain such basic data as the actual production of individual wells or the total number of wells in a given field. Such restrictions were placed on Iranian students as well, because they were foreigners.

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25. After receiving the subject he was to work on for his thesis and authorization to acquire the necessary data, the student was sent to some enterprise at the expense of the Institute where he usually remained about two or three months. During this period the student collected all the information he needed and consulted with his advisors. Following this, the student returned to the Institute where, for the next three or four months under the guidance of his advisors, he wrote his thesis. When completed, the thesis was presented (defended) before the Faculty Scientific Council. The student then received his diploma and the title of engineer in a particular field.

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Placement

26. Prior to the presentation of their theses, diploma candidates were asked to list their preferences as to the type and place of work they desired upon graduation. They were then called before an Assignment Commission (Raspredeletelnaya Kommissiya) composed of the Director, Deputy Directors, Deans and department heads of AzII, as well as representatives of various industrial enterprises and scientific establishments: and assigned to a specific location and job. less than 50% of the students were sent to locations and positions of their choosing. Some of the best students were granted fellowships and were permitted to continue their education for higher degrees. However, a very talented student of Azerbaydzhan nationality who had an excellent scholastic record and wanted to continue his studies but was not permitted to do so because he had been a prisoner of the Germans for a short while during World War II. Instead, he was sent to work as an engineer in offshore drilling on Artem Ostrov, Azerbaydzhan SSR.
27. the following factors were taken into consideration in the assignment of young graduates, with Party and Komsomol membership and activity being the most important single factor.
- a. Family position of student
 - b. Student's former life
 - c. Scholastic record
 - d. Party or Komsomol membership and activity
 - e. Nationality--Russian students for the most part were sent to various enterprises and institutes throughout the USSR, including unattractive, isolated posts in Siberia, while most Azerbaydzhani received positions in their native republic. this was a patronizing gesture on Stalin's part to allow the Azerbaydzhani the privilege of building a national cadre of young specialists.
 - f. The opinions of department heads, professors, and instructors
 - g. Student's outside activities, achievements, friends and acquaintances

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h. Student's desires

i. Availability of job openings

After receiving his assignment and presenting his thesis, the graduating student was given his diploma and about a month's vacation before he reported to his place of work.

Textbooks and Libraries

28. The Azerbaydzhan Industrial Institute had two libraries, each of which had a reading room for students and was open from 0800 to 2000 hours every day.

a. The General Library--This library was located on the third floor and had over 2,500 different books in the fields of classical literature, history, geography, economics and political science, as well as various Soviet literary magazines and newspapers. Only pro-Soviet literature and Communist works published in various languages were to be found in this library. Some of the books were used as standard student texts and for this reason were available in many copies.

b. The Technical Library--This library was located on the second floor of the Institute but some of the books were kept in a room beneath the library and were brought up by means of a small elevator when needed. [redacted] there were perhaps 3,500 different technical and scientific books in this library including some that were used as text books by students. The latter were available in many copies. There were books in this library on various technical fields; such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, machinery, mechanics, geology, petroleum industry and construction. There were many scientific and technical reference books, atlases, encyclopedias, scientific pamphlets, copies of old theses for doctorate degrees in scientific or technical fields, various old Russian technical magazines, some of which dated to prerevolutionary times, and contemporary Soviet scientific and technical periodicals. The library also had some Western scientific magazines in the original foreign print. These were handed out to students only upon special permission of a professor or assistant professor.

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29. The language departments maintained their own text books which were issued to students for the duration of a course. Text books for other courses were obtained by students from the General and Technical Libraries for one month periods upon the presentation of student library cards. If sufficient copies were available, students could renew the books for one month periods for as long as it was necessary. In case there were insufficient copies of texts available, students were not permitted to take the books out but had to read them in the library reading room. Sometimes such books could be purchased in book stores in Baku at a relatively inexpensive price. If a book was lost or badly damaged, the student was fined three times the cost of the book. This sum was deducted from the student's stipend. Prior to 1947, there was an insufficient number of some technical and scientific texts, particularly in the fields of mathematics and physics. Furthermore, almost all of the text books were available only in the Russian language. After 1947, however, old texts began to be replaced by new editions. By 1948-1949, there was a sufficient number of copies of both old and new texts in almost all instances to permit students to take books home.

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By 1949-1950 many of the newer text editions were also gradually being translated into the Azerbaydzhan language at the Institute. After 1947 the Institute began to receive some individual copies of books and literature which reflected new developments in technology and science, for example, literature on atomic physics and jet engines. These books were available in the Technical Library on shelves marked "New Books".

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Most of these books were written by Soviet scientists, but a few were written by authors from non-Iron Curtain countries. These were translated first into the Russian language, then into Azerbaydzhani. in new editions of student texts World War II or post-war technological and scientific developments were mentioned only very briefly and superficially or not at all. new developments were not more fully covered because the primary aim of the Institute was to prepare students for industry and provide them only with a sound basic technological background.

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30. the following texts used:

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<u>Author</u>	<u>Type of Book or Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
Luzin	Differential and Integral Calculus	Russian
Mirzoyev	Practical Physics	Azerbaydzhani
Meshcherskiy	Mechanics	Russian
Eman	Hydraulics	Russian
Shelgachev	Subterranean Hydraulics	Russian
Dobrovol'skiy	Machine Parts	Russian
Belyayev	Resistance of Materials	Russian
Kuliyev	Oil Well Drilling	Russian
Shohatsov	Oil Well Drilling (in three volumes)	Russian
Ionesyan	Turbine Drilling	Russian
Bach	Machine Parts (several volumes)	Russian translated from German
Hütte	Machinery Reference Book	Russian translated from German
Pokrovskiy	Thermodynamics and Thermotechnics	Russian
Shishchenko	Petroleum Industry Mechanics	Russian
Shishchenko	Petroleum Industry Economics	Russian
Mirchink	Petroleum Industry Geology	Russian
Gubkin	Petroleum Geology	Russian

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Smirnov	Natural Gas Industry	Russian
Krug	Electrotechnics	Russian
Kulizade	Petroleum Industry Electrotechnics	Russian and Azerbaijani
Murayev & Krylov	Exploitation of Petroleum Deposits	Russian

All of these texts covered generally well known and accepted technical or scientific points in their respective fields. Most of the books were based on data obtained from various foreign sources, including American, German, and British sources, in addition to Soviet sources. This could be noted from the bibliographies contained in the books.

Party Influence

31. Most of the teachers and a few of the students at AzII were Communist Party members. The majority of the students belonged to the Komsomol. The head of the CP organization in AzII and Secretary of the Institute's top Party Bureau was an Azerbaijani, Riza Abdullovich Abdullbadalov. In addition to the Secretary, this Bureau included the Director and Deputy Directors of AzII and one of the more active CP members from each faculty of the Institute. The latter served in turn as secretaries of the subordinate CP bureaus in the various faculties. CP meetings were usually held at night once a month unless some serious matter arose which called for extraordinary session. Under the Secretary, the top CP Bureau of AzII checked on all school matters to see that CP dictates and policies were carried out. Party membership was a big factor in aiding students to secure better positions upon graduation. [redacted] professors and assistant professors who were CP members generally had more authority and were accorded greater prestige. They could almost be singled out from the non-CP members by the greater self-assurance in manner which they displayed. However, [redacted] Party membership generally was not as important a factor for advancement in scholastic and scientific circles as it was in industry where semi-illiterate CP members were frequently promoted to more responsible positions, while non-Party members with greater ability, experience, and training were often overlooked. On national holidays such as the first of May, there invariably was an assembly which all students were obliged to attend. On such occasions one of the top Party officials from the Institute always read an extremely dull, long political lecture. Almost all students had a hard time staying awake, especially since the lecture was first read in Russian then repeated in Azerbaijani.

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Student Quarters

32. Two dormitories in which AzII students were quartered were located at No. 36 and No. 42 Ulitsa Solnitseva in Baku, about a 20-minute walk from the Institute. The former was a two-story stone building and was at first used exclusively for Iranian students who had come to Baku to study in various Soviet institutions of higher learning. The latter was a four-story stone structure for Soviet students attending AzII. The fourth floor was reserved for women students. Three to five students were quartered in each room. In addition, each building had a kitchen, a large dining room, a reading and study room, a recreation room, and an office for the dormitory director. The majority of the students at AzII either lived with their families or in separate quarters throughout Baku.

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Student Stipends

33. Part-time students who worked during the day and attended evening classes at AzII received no stipends. All regular students received stipends providing they had passing grades in all their courses. The stipends varied in accordance with the students' grades, their class seniority, and the faculty in which they were enrolled. Students received grades of from one to five in each subject and had to have at least a three in every subject before they were paid a stipend. The Petroleum Industry, Geological Survey, and Technological Faculties were considered to be more important and to have more difficult courses of study. For this reason first year students in these faculties received a stipend of 280 rubles a month. This was gradually increased each year until students in their last year received 350 rubles a month. Students in other faculties received 200 rubles a month as freshmen and 300 rubles a month as seniors. Students with outstanding marks, i.e., grades of five in every subject, received a reward for excellent scholarship of 100 rubles a month which was added to the regular stipend. Thus, for example, it was possible for a student in his final year in the Petroleum Industry Faculty of AzII to receive a monthly stipend of 450 rubles. Only a very small percentage of the students managed to receive this much money. The majority of the students received grades of three or four in their courses. The Iranian students at AzII managed to live very well on their stipends since, in addition to free room and board at the dormitories, they also were supplied two new suits of clothes, a pair of shoes, and a coat upon entering school, and were given other clothing and toilet articles as needed. [redacted] when the dining room was closed in the dormitory, Iranian students were provided with 450 rubles a month in lieu of free meals at the dormitory. They continued to receive their stipends and other benefits. Non-Iranian students did not fare so well since they received only stipends from which they had to pay for room and board in addition to clothing and other necessary articles. Those who lived in dormitories were charged only 15 or 20 rubles a month for upkeep of quarters and rental, but food was a relatively expensive matter. Students from wealthy families received money from home to supplement their stipends. On the other hand, students from poor families could barely exist on their stipends and were said to live a "student's life" (studenskaya zhizn). They walked about in tattered clothes and their diet consisted basically of potatoes, sausage, and tea.

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Treatment of Iranian Students and Iranian National Politics

34. [redacted] the Iranian students were not submitted to any kind of pro-Soviet or Communist propaganda and enjoyed complete freedom of movement about Baku. Students living in the dormitories were not under a strict regime. While they were not permitted to bring liquor into the dormitory and normally had to be back by midnight, they could remain in town overnight by informing the dormitory director beforehand of the name, address, and telephone number of the person with whom they would be staying. During the first school year (1945-1946), the Iranian students were busy with their studies, improving their knowledge of the Russian language, and getting adjusted to their new surroundings. They generally lived in close harmony. During the summer of 1946, all Iranian students were permitted to return to their homes in Iran for one month at VOKS expense. Probably for political reasons, three students did not return to the USSR after their vacation in Iran. Because the political relationship between Iran and the USSR increasingly deteriorated, this

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proved to be the last home vacation the Iranian students received.

35. Shortly after their return from this vacation in Iran, the harmonious relationship among the Iranian students in Baku came to an end and they split off into three groups. One group displayed full loyalty to Iran and the Shah and became rather critical of the USSR. The second group frankly admired the Soviet system and became open partisans of the Independent Azerbaydzhan Democratic Republic. A third much smaller group of Iranian students tried to remain neutral and refrained from exchanging political viewpoints. Frequent violent arguments and fights developed between the first two groups of Iranian students. There was no peace in the dormitory and very little studying was done. Soviet school authorities, the director of the dormitory, and even the local Iranian Consul, who visited the Iranian students, all tried to smooth out the situation and advised the students to drop political discussions and concentrate on their studies. However, the situation did not improve. Finally in January 1947, seven of the ringleaders of the pro-Iran (pro-Shah) group, including one girl, were dismissed from school and on two hours notice were sent back to Iran. They were accused of destroying school discipline.

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36. Because of this and the fact that the Independent Azerbaydzhan Democratic Republic was meanwhile overthrown, political quarrels and fights among Iranian students in Baku soon came to an end. However, instead of studying, some of the Iranian students continued to spend their time and energy in minor acts of hooliganism and in complaining about the food and privileges. In January 1948, 17 of these students were sent back to Iran because they were unable to make sufficient progress in their studies. Meanwhile, early in 1946, some 250 young Iranians from the Independent Democratic Azerbaydzhan Republic had been sent to a Soviet officers school in Baku. In the spring of 1947 several of these men, for reasons [redacted] were transferred from the officers' school, brought to the dormitory for Iranian students in Baku, and entered in various universities and other civilian schools of higher education. [redacted] about 50 Iranian Kurds who had been part of the original 250 Iranian students in the military school had been sent back to Iran after more than a year of study. The remaining Iranian officer candidates divided themselves into two groups. One of these was the "democratic" or pro-Soviet group, while the other was the "nationalistic" or pro-Iranian group. No one from either of these groups graduated from the Baku officers' school, a three-year course of training, because during the second year, Soviet authorities, for some reason, suddenly decided to disband the Iranian class. Students from the "democratic" group were sent to various technical schools, universities, and colleges. Students from the "nationalist" group demanded that they be returned to Iran. Some of them visited the Iranian Consul in Baku and asked for Iranian passports. Instead of being returned to their country, members of this group were arrested and sent to forced labor camps in Kazakhstan.

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37. Students who had been invited to study in the USSR by VOKS were in a much better position. During the summer of 1947, instead of the promised trip to Iran, these students were sent for a month to a rest resort for petroleum workers in Mardakhar, Azerbaydzhan SSR. After learning the fate of the "nationalist" group of Iranian military students who had asked for Iranian passports, the VOKS-sponsored students decided to turn in their Iranian passports upon the advice of the dormitory director. In place of these they were issued Stateless identity documents. In the early part of 1949, the Iranian Consulate in Baku was closed. A few more individual Iranian

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students were arrested and sent to forced labor camps from 1948-1951 for being too outspoken against the Soviet regime, but the majority of the Iranians managed to complete their education without any further major incidents. Some of the Iranian students married girls from Baku and went to live with their wives' families. Vacancies in the dormitory which were created by the departure of these students as well as by those sent back to Iran, were filled by Russian students in the fall of 1949.

Foreign Students in other Schools in Baku and Visitors

38. Though there were no foreign students except for Iranians enrolled in AzII, [] about 25 Bulgarian students of Turkish origin arrived in Baku in 1952 and were enrolled in the Azerbaydzhan Pedagogical Institute (Azerbaydzhanskiy Pedagogicheskiy Institut). Also in 1952, approximately 10 Albanian students arrived to study at the Baku Naval College (Bakinskoye Morskoye Uchilishche). The only group of foreign visitors [] came to the Institute in 1951 and was composed of 50 or 60 Chinese industrial workers, including 15 women. This group, headed by a Chinese deputy minister [] spent half a day making an inspection tour of AzII in the company of the 1st Deputy Director of the Institute and Vezirov (fnu), the chief editor of the paper *Kommunist*, the official organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Azerbaydzhan SSR. In 1946 at the time the 25th anniversary of AzII was observed, the highest ranking visitor for the event was Nikolay Konstantinovich Baybakov, the Soviet Minister of the Petroleum Industry who was also a former graduate of AzII.

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Increase of Scholastic Requirements at AzII after 1947

39. During 1945 and 1946, entrance examinations for admission to AzII were relatively simple and could easily be passed by an average student with 10 years of education. At this time exceptions were made to admit many returning war veterans, both enlisted men and officers, especially those who had been wounded or had been on the front lines. Many students admitted during this period, particularly the returning veterans, either could not or would not do adequate work and either dropped out of school or were asked to leave during their first two years. For this reason the total enrollment at AzII (1945-1951) was considerably less than 5,000 students. [] of a total of 70 students [] in the Petroleum Industry Faculty, 35 of whom were enrolled in the National Sector and 35 in the International Sector, only 32 were graduated, including seven students from the National Sector and 25 from the International Sector of the Faculty.
40. Beginning in 1947, this situation changed and a great deal more was demanded of students, not only by way of entrance exams but in studies as well. A list of entrance requirements was sent each year to all Azerbaydzhan rayony and some professors were dispatched to talk to secondary school graduates and encourage the best ones to enroll at AzII. A special selection board reviewed all applications. About 30% of the applications were rejected in this preliminary procedure. The remaining applicants took entrance examinations which were reviewed by this same board. Applicants who passed these examinations were admitted to AzII.

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41. [] the over-all quality of instruction and the technical knowledge acquired by AzII students by graduation was quite high. The professors and instructors were responsible to the administration for preparing a learned cadre of future leaders in technical and scientific fields, particularly in the petroleum field. The vast majority of the teachers took their work seriously and liked the job of teaching. At the same time, in a manner of speaking, it was expected that they should "fulfill their norms" by preparing a young cadre for the future. They did their best to see that no one failed since failure would be a reflection upon their ability as teachers. All of the teachers, either willingly or upon orders from the administration, spent many free hours with the students in special consultations and lectures. Because of this policy and the more rigid entrance requirements which were adopted, the number of students who failed to pass their courses diminished greatly after 1947. A large percentage of those who had to leave the Institute after this period were expelled for political reasons or because of poor behavior, not for having low grades.

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Actual Placement of AzII Graduates and Prominent Alumni

42. Approximately 90% of AzII graduates went into industrial work upon graduation. The largest number of graduates went into the petroleum industry. About 10% of the graduates either remained at AzII in the capacity of aspiranty and studied for further degrees or obtained work in various scientific research fields. []
- AzII was rated very high among engineering institutes in the USSR. The majority of the various directors and chief engineers in the petroleum industry, as well as scientific workers at petroleum scientific establishments in Azerbaydzhan, are graduates of AzII. Quite a few former graduates of the Institute held directing positions in the Government and Party as well. For instance:

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- a. Nikolay Konstantinovich Baybakov--The Minister of the Soviet Ministry of the Petroleum Industry.
- b. Mamed Abdullovich Iskenderov--The 3rd Secretary of the TsKKP of Azerbaydzhan SSR.
- c. Suleman Azadovich Vesirov--The Minister of the Petroleum Industry of Azerbaydzhan SSR.
- d. Karasev (fnu)--The Chief Engineer and First Deputy Minister of the Petroleum Industry of Azerbaydzhan.
- e. Alikhanov (fnu)--A Deputy Minister of the Petroleum Industry of Azerbaydzhan.
- f. Babazade (fnu)--A Deputy Minister of the Petroleum Industry of Azerbaydzhan.
- g. Aliyev (fnu)--A Deputy Minister of the Petroleum Industry of Azerbaydzhan.
- h. Musa Aliyev--The President of the Academy of Science of Azerbaydzhan SSR.
- i. Ragimov (fnu)--The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Azerbaydzhan SSR.
- j. Pashayev (fnu)--The Chief Geologist in the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry of Azerbaydzhan SSR.

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- k. Orudzhev (fnu)--A Deputy Minister of the Soviet Ministry of the Petroleum Industry.
- l. Tagiyev (fnu)--A chief of a chief directorate in the Soviet Ministry of the Petroleum Industry.
- m. Ionesyan (fnu)--A chief of a chief directorate in the Soviet Ministry of the Petroleum Industry.

43. [redacted] even Lavrentiy B. Beriya was a former graduate of AzII [redacted] Prior to Beriya's arrest, there were two large marble slabs near the main entrance of the Institute on which the following was inscribed in Russian on one slab and in Azerbaydzhan on the other: "Lavrentiy Pavlovich Beriya studied here from 1921 to 1924." ³ After Beriya's arrest, these slabs were removed.

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3. [redacted] Comment: Available reference material, including the large Soviet Encyclopedia (Bolshaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya) does not indicate that Beriya ever studied at AzII.

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